

BAR

ted from the old word *bairn*, *bairning*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bar*ling roar,
In basket, at a neighbour's door.

Prior.

BAPTISM. *n. f.* [*baptismus*, Lat. *baptizō*.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker, b. iv. § 1.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round, and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmark'd, unknown. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i. l. 21.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.
I have a *baptism* to be baptized with, and how am I straiten'd till it be accomplished? *Luke, xii. 15.*

BAPTISMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism*.] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BAPTIST. *n. f.* [*baptistes*, Fr. *baptiste*.] He that administers baptism.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Deserv'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier— *Parad. Regain'd, b. i. l. 25.*

BAPTISTERY. *n. f.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The great church, *baptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing. *Addison on Italy.*

To **BAPTIZE**. *v. a.* [*baptizo*, Fr. from *baptis*.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profusent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let us reflect that we are christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcilable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTIZER. *n. f.* [from *to baptize*.] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR. *n. f.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus, xxxvi. 33.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold it.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hattenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehem. iii. 3.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and laid, hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job, xxxviii. 10.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Parad. Lost, b. iv.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aureng.*

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship.

Rosw's Ambitious Stepmother.

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

5. Any thing used for prevention.

Left examination should hinder and lett your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker, Preface.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crouds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still not guilty. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffeehouse, where the house-keeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison, Spectator, N° 403.*

BAR

8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Caval.*

Bar is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah, ii. 6.*

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar* of gold or silver, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a fort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars* of a horse. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

13. *Bars*, in music, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR SHOT. *n. f.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To **BAR**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the fishes to let in the air. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

3. To prevent.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sidney, b. i.*

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purpose to add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To shut out from.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall *bar* them from me? *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *bar'd* from ev'ry coast. *Dryd.*

5. To exclude from a claim.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us from some things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker, b. ii. § 4.*

Give me voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam, all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them from their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions? *Collier on Pride.*

6. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pendant than a mere man of the town?
Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

7. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing.—
—Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. In law. To hinder the process of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

9. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between two ligatures.

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BARB. *n. f.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard.

The *barbel*, so called by reason of his *barb* or wattels at his mouth, under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound. *Pope's Iliad.*

3. The armour for horses.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB. *n. f.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse.

These horses are brought from Barbary; they are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean and thin, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, as it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease, but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **BARB**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be *barbed* before his death. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

2. To furnish horses with armour.

A warrior train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BARBACAN. *n. f.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter late,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight, nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard. *Fairy Queen.*

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADOS Cherry. [*malpighia*, Lat.]

It has a small quinquedid calix, of one leaf, having bifid segments; the flower consists of five leaves, in form of a rose, having several stamina collected in form of a tube; the ovary, in the bottom of the flower-cup, becomes a globular, fleshy, soft fruit; in which is a single capsule, containing three stony winged nuts. In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Millar.*

BARBADOS Tar. A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Fossils.*

BARBARIAN. *n. f.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first only *foreign*, or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a savage.

Proud Greece, all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd. *Denham.*

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Dife. on Romish Idolatry.*

But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian*!
What had he done? what could provoke thy madness
To assassinate so great, so brave a man! *A. Phillips D. Met.*

BARBARIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.

Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness. *Pope's Epistles.*

BARBARICK. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold. *Par. Lost.*

The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BARBARISM. *n. f.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say. *Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost.*

The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryd. Dufresny, Preface.*

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the

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Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism* unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser's State of Ire.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Sir J. Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart.

They must per force have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pity'd him. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

BARBARITY. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. *Barbarism*; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see
What rhyme improv'd in all its height, can be
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*. *Dryden.*

Latin often expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BARBAROUS. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. *barbare*.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their *barbarous* truth. *Fairy Q., b. i.*

Thou art a Roman; he not *barbarous*. *Shaksp. T. Andron.*

And he left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. *2 Mac. v. 22.*

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will effoons return to barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reformed painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

BARBAROUSLY. *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We *barbarously* call them blest,
Whilst swelling coffers break their owner's rest. *Stepney.*

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator, N° 483.*

BARBAROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is also much degenerated and impaired, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law of Engl.*

To **BARBECUE**. *v. a.* A term used in the West-Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than happy throat endu'd,
Cries, send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*. *Pope.*

BARBECUE. *n. f.* A hog dressed whole, in the West Indian manner.

BARBED. *participial adj.* [from *to barb*.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling show'rs,
But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 544.*

BARBEL. *n. f.* [from *barb*.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*